

SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO. 25X1A

COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)

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SUBJECT The Wire Screen Industry

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DESTROY AFTER USE

PLACE
ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW) 25X1A

DATE OF
INFO. [REDACTED] 25X1A

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

Wire Screen Production

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1. The following is a list of Russian orders for wire screen for 1951:

Order No.	Quantity (sq. m.)	Meshes per sq. cm.	Metal
R 52-14101	87,000	7,300	nickel
R 52-14102	42,000	7,300	nickel
R 52-14103	12,000	---	bronze
R 52-14104	7,000	---	bronze
R 52-14105	1,000	10,000	nickel

- a. Tewa-Neustadt and its three subcontractors completed order no. R 52-14101, the basic 1951 order, about 7 September 1951. A supplementary order for 30,000 square meters of this screen was given to the firm to complete by the end of 1951.

- b. Baderschneider und Lenzner, Zeulenroda, completed its basic order for 1951, R 52-14102, on 7 November 1951, and was given a supplementary contract for between 4,000 and 6,000 square meters.

Order no. R 52-14105 was fulfilled as follows: 169 square meters in July 1951, 560 square meters in August, and 121 square meters in September. No progress had been made as of 9 November on the 50 square meters still to be produced. Steenov reportedly rejected large amounts of the September production of this order because of deformed wires (short lengths of wire having too small a diameter).

- d. No quota was set in September for the production of 7,300-mesh nickel screen because the main 1951 contract was not completed until that month. The actual production of 7,300-mesh nickel screen in September 1951 was 8,060 square meters.
- e. The October quota for 7,300-mesh nickel screen was 8,600 square meters. Actual production was 8,300 square meters.
- f. According to source, the drop in the quotas of 7,300-mesh nickel screen for Tewa-Neustadt from 10,000 square meters in August 1951 to 8,600

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square meters in October was designed to make room for the production of Soviet reparations orders R 52-14103 and 14104. These orders, described [REDACTED] call for a total of 19,000 square meters of bronze screen, which include "Prüfsiebgewebe" and other lots of normal size weave. The Russians have been trying for two years to persuade Tewa-Neustadt to fill these two orders and the plant has finally agreed to do so. However, Stesnov and Palilov, the Russian acceptance engineers responsible for the fine nickel screen project, claim to have no interest in these contracts and seem to resent the fact that their own project is suffering because of the interest in the orders for bronze screen.*

- g. The Russian acceptance engineer for the bronze screen is Ukhanov.
- h. Stesnov and Palilov have indicated that they would like Tewa-Neustadt to produce more than the current tentative supplementary 1951 goal of 30,000 square meters of 7,300-mesh screen.
- i. The entire October production of 7,300-mesh nickel screen at Tewa-Neustadt was graded Class I by the Russian acceptance engineers. Source believes that about 3 per cent of the screen was rejected by the factory inspectors before it was submitted to the Russian acceptance team. The only Class II screen produced in October 1951 consisted of one roll (fifty meters), which came from the subcontracting firm of Tewa-Gräfenthal.

Looms in operation

2. The total number of looms on the premises of Tewa-Neustadt on 9 November 1951 was about 75, of which 58 were in actual operation. These were broken down as follows:

35	working on 7,300-mesh nickel screen
—	" " "10,000-mesh nickel screen
12	" " " " " bronze screen
5	" " " screen having 150 wires per English inch
2	" " " " " 175 " " French " "
2	" " " " " 300 " " " " "
2	" " " DIN 70

3. The remaining 17 looms were accounted for as follows:

- a. An unknown number were going to Tewa-Raguhn. These were suitable for coarse weave.
- b. Tewa-Neustadt was to receive fifteen looms for making fine screen from Tewa-Raguhn. As of 9 November, five of these looms had been received. Since each loom is transferred from Raguhn to Neustadt as soon as a standard bolt of screen has been finished on it, it is expected that the last loom will arrive at Neustadt by the end of December.
- c. Five new DFL** ~~212~~ *** looms have been ordered from the WMW Drahtwebstuhlbau in Neustadt for delivery by the end of 1951. The first of these was delivered about 1 November but had not started producing as of 9 November. Five more looms have been ordered from WMW for delivery in 1952 but the order is being held in abeyance until it can be determined whether or not WMW can develop a loom which will be more suitable for fine nickel screen.
- d. Five or six looms are reserved for the training of apprentices. The apprentices begin by weaving coarse screen and gradually work up, but no nickel cloth is woven by them.
- e. Two or three looms are being readied for the production of woven bands such as are used in radio tubes.

4. Tewa-Gräfenthal has 14 looms in operation. Six of them are working on 10,000-mesh bronze screen and eight are working on 7,300-mesh nickel screen.

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5. The Pabst und Kilian firm in Raguhn still has two looms working on 7,300-mesh nickel screen, but these are to be transferred to Neustadt by the end of the year. However, the move will not be immediate, since a new weaving comb had just been delivered to Pabst und Kilian from Neustadt as of 9 November 1951.
6. Baderschneider und Lenzner has 28 or 30 looms, all of which are working on 7,300-mesh nickel screen.

Reed production at Tewa-Neustadt

7. The total number of reeds produced by the reed-binding shop at Tewa-Neustadt, for August, September, and October 1951, is as follows:

August	36
September	36
October	36

- a. The September and October production is broken down as follows:

Reeds for 7,300-mesh screen	: 52 (26 each month)
Reeds for 10,000-mesh screen	: 18 (9 each month)
Reeds for DIN 70 screen	: 1
Reeds for DIN 80 screen	: 1

- b. The monthly quota for 7,300-mesh reeds is 36. The production is thus 10 below the quota. Read no. 365 was finished on 10 November 1951.***
- c. The most recent shipment of Russian lamellae band steel (Lamellenbandstahl), 125.6 kilograms, arrived in Neustadt on 17 October 1951.
- d. The reed-binding shop is still using steel spring wire instead of chrome-nickel. Supplies are adequate, about 6 kilograms, which were delivered by the Kabelwerk Köpenick formerly C.J. Vogel, Berlin-Köpenick. Some time ago, the Vogel firm received a shipment of Russian chrome-nickel spring wire for drawing down to the necessary size, but this proved to be unusable, since it had weak and hard spots. Source states that, for all practical purposes, steel spring wire is just as good as chrome-nickel.
- e. Phosphor-bronze wire is still being used instead of monel as binding wire and the stocks are ample. This phosphor-bronze wire came from old Tewa stocks and was of the right diameter.
- f. About 1 October 1951, when the new interzonal trade agreement was about to be signed, Tewa-Neustadt submitted to the Ministry for Machine Construction in Berlin a list of materials to be imported from West Germany. Among these were chrome-nickel wire, monel wire, soldering electrodes, polishing stones, and half-round wire, in amounts sufficient to last to the end of the year. The Ministry has already refused to import the electrodes, stating that they could be obtained in the DDR. Officials at Tewa-Neustadt seem to believe that the other goods will be imported as requested, but there has been no further word from the Ministry on the matter.
- g. The current average life of a weaving reed is believed to be 310 meters (a "Zettel"). Some of the reeds do not last through one "Zettel", but others are good enough to be put back into service for a second bolt. Source gives the following reasons for the poor service of the reeds:
 - (1) The wires stick to the reeds.
 - (2) The reeds rust. This usually happens, if it does at all, over the first week-end after a reed has been put into service, and it is caused by the acid which remains after the soldering process.
 - (3) The binding wires fall out as a result of the shock produced by the weaving process.

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- h. Three or four looms, at most, are at present operating at Tewa-Neustadt with reeds made from Swedish lamellae band steel (Lamellenbandstahl). At the end of August or early in September 1951, Tewa-Neustadt received a shipment of 23 kilograms of Swedish lamellae band steel from the Drahtwebstuhlbau (VVB WMW), Neustadt. This steel had a diameter of 0.045 mm and was suitable for reeds for 10,000-mesh screen only.

Personnel

8. The personnel of the reed-binding shop, [REDACTED] was as follows: 25X1A

Chief : Heinz Schmidt.

Solderers (in order of proficiency) :

- : Horst Elsholz; member of SED; started in reed-binding trade in 1950 with WMW Neustadt.
- : Ernst Schugendes; had been with WMW-Neustadt since 1948.
- : Eduard Guedter; member of SED; has been at Tewa-Neustadt since May 1951; formerly a reed-polisher at WMW-Neustadt.
- : Hans Noack; a mechanic (Schlosser) by trade; has been with Tewa-Neustadt since July 1951.
- : Helmut Greiling; formerly a solderer with the Kuefner plant.

Binders :

- : Fritz Zobel; had been a weaver; joined the TEWA reed-binding shop in 1950; sets up the binding machines; is group leader of the binders.
- : Erika Doehner; was formerly with WMW-Neustadt; has been with Tewa since May 1951.
- : Ilse Alves; formerly with WMW-Neustadt; joined the Tewa reed-binding shop in 1950.
- : Ursula Hoefer; formerly with WMW-Neustadt; has been at Tewa since July 1951.
- : Gerhard Irmisch; formerly with WMW-Neustadt; joined Tewa on 22 October 1951; he brought his binding machine with him to Tewa, thus increasing the number of binding machines to four.

Polishers :

- : Frau Sareyko; has been with Tewa since 1949.
- : Frau Maria Gruner; formerly worked at the Kuefner plant; went to Tewa in June 1951.
- : Fraulein Ilse Hartmann; a former waitress; has been with Tewa since May or June 1951.
- : Frau Hertha Ludwig; had no trade prior to her starting to work at Tewa in August 1951.

Spring layers :

- : Frau Inge Burges (nee Krause); formerly with WMW-Neustadt; has been with Tewa since 1950.
- : Frau Heuberg; formerly with WMW-Neustadt; has been at Tewa since August 1951. She also checks the reeds.

Cleaner : Josef Borislavsky.

Apprentices :

- : Emil Sohen; is in his second year of apprenticeship and is able to perform all steps except soldering.
- : Rainer Neumeister; in his third year of apprenticeship, but has spent two years of this period learning the weaving process.
- : Harry Bauer; is in his second year of apprenticeship.
- : Jochen Richter; began his apprenticeship in September 1951.

- a. The estimated apprenticeship is two and one-half to three years, but this is a new experiment and the schedule is not yet clear. It is not known who will give the final examinations, but it will presumably be Schuhknecht, who teaches in the Neustadt Gewerbeschule (trade school). Schuhknecht is the Technical Director of Tewa-Neustadt.

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- b. Elsholz and Schugendes do the repair work on the reeds while they are on the looms. Heuberg and Elsholz usually inspect the reeds for wide spaces, and either Elsholz or Schugendes makes the corrections.
- c. No steps are being taken to procure additional binding machines, nor are any steps being taken to find new reed-binding personnel, mainly, according to source, because there would be no room for them to work.
- d. The present reed-binding shop at WMW-Neustadt is staffed by Artur Jahn and a girl assistant named Marjan. They are engaged in making only very coarse reeds, but it is said that they are expected in the near future to make finer reeds. However, Bause, the director of WMW-Neustadt, has been quoted as saying that he would not make any reeds of the fineness of 231 or higher in view of the bad experience he had last year, when the fine reeds made by WMW for the Russians were not accepted. Jahn has recently delivered to Tewa-Neustadt two reeds for weaving 175 wire French-inch screen (about 4,900 meshes per square centimeter). Other personnel at WMW-Neustadt are Bärenhoff, who has done some good soldering, but who is not now working in the reed section, and Krueger, who likewise is not working in the reed section. Krueger cannot solder or bind, but has checked and repaired reeds.

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Comment: Since reparations priorities presumably are set by the Soviet authorities in Berlin and Moscow, it would appear that some importance is attached to the production of this bronze screen, despite the lack of interest by Stesnov and Palilov.

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Comment: Source states that the DFL looms are so designed that all sizes of screen can be woven on them.

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Comment: The letters DFL stand for Doppelt, Fein, Leicht. See paragraph 18.

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Comment: Source states that it is impossible to take steps to raise the production of reeds to the quota level because of a lack of space in the binding shop and a lack of solderers.

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